

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

The text of all pending claims, (including withdrawn claims) is set forth below. Cancelled and not entered claims are indicated with claim number and status only. The claims as listed below show added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~striketrough~~. The status of each claim is indicated with one of (original), (currently amended), (cancelled), (withdrawn), (new), (previously presented), or (not entered).

1. (Original) A method for producing an aromatic carbonate, comprising:
  - (1) performing a reaction between an organometal compound and carbon dioxide to obtain a reaction mixture containing a dialkyl carbonate formed by the reaction,
  - (2) separating said dialkyl carbonate from said reaction mixture to obtain a residual liquid, and
  - performing the following steps (3) and (4) in either order, or partially or wholly simultaneously:
    - (3) reacting said residual liquid with an alcohol to form at least one organometal compound and form water and removing said water from said organometal compound, and
    - (4) reacting said dialkyl carbonate separated in step (2) with an aromatic hydroxy compound to obtain an aromatic carbonate.
2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said aromatic carbonate obtained in step (4) is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl aryl carbonate and a diaryl carbonate.
3. (Original) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein, in step (3), said organometal compound having said water removed therefrom is recycled to step (1).
4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein, in step (4), an alcohol which is generated together with said aromatic carbonate is recycled to step (3).
5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a dialkyl carbonate recovered in step (4) is recycled to step (4).
6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein a cycle of

steps (1) to (4) is repeated at least one time.

7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein said aromatic carbonate obtained in step (4) is an alkyl aryl carbonate and which, after step (4), further comprises the following step (5):

(5) subjecting said alkyl aryl carbonate to a disproportionation reaction to obtain a diaryl carbonate.

8 (Original) The method according to claim 7, wherein, in step (5), a dialkyl carbonate which is generated together with said diaryl carbonate is recycled to step (4).

9 (Original) The method according to claim 7 or 8, wherein a cycle of steps (1) to (5) is repeated at least one time.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein, in step (1), said organometal compound is used in an amount which is 1/200 to 1 time the stoichiometric amount relative to the amount of said carbon dioxide.

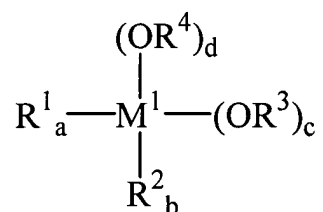
11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said reaction in step (1) is performed at 20 °C or higher.

12 (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said organometal compound used in step (1) is an organometal compound having a metal-oxygen-carbon linkage.

13 (Original) The method according to claim 12, wherein said organometal compound having a metal-oxygen-carbon linkage comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of:

an organometal compound represented by the formula (1):

(1)



wherein:

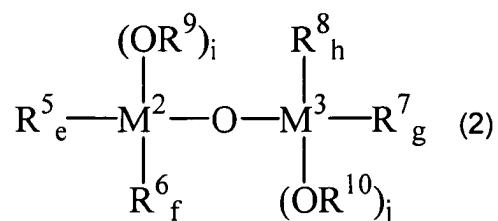
$\text{M}^1$  represents a metal atom selected from the group consisting of elements belonging to Groups 4 and 14 of the Periodic Table, exclusive of silicon;

each of  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  independently represents a straight chain or branched  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkyl group, a  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  cycloalkyl group, a straight chain or branched  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkenyl group, a  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{20}$  aralkyl group comprised of unsubstituted or substituted  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{19}$  aryl and alkyl selected from the group consisting of straight chain or branched  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{14}$  alkyl and  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_{14}$  cycloalkyl, or an unsubstituted or substituted  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{20}$  aryl group;

each of  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  independently represents a straight chain or branched  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkyl group, a  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  cycloalkyl group, a straight chain or branched  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkenyl group, or a  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{20}$  aralkyl group comprised of unsubstituted or substituted  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{19}$  aryl and alkyl selected from the group consisting of straight chain or branched  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{14}$  alkyl and  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_{14}$  cycloalkyl; and

each of  $a$  and  $b$  is an integer of from 0 to 2,  $a + b = 0$  to 2, each of  $c$  and  $d$  is an integer of from 0 to 4, and  $a + b + c + d = 4$ ; and

an organometal compound represented by the formula (2):



wherein:

each of  $M^2$  and  $M^3$  independently represents a metal atom selected from the group consisting of elements belonging to Groups 4 and 14 of the Periodic Table, exclusive of silicon;

each of  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  independently represents a straight chain or branched  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl group, a  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$  cycloalkyl group, a straight chain or branched  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$  alkenyl group, a  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  aralkyl group comprised of unsubstituted or substituted  $C_6$ - $C_{19}$  aryl and alkyl selected from the group consisting of straight chain or branched  $C_1$ - $C_{14}$  alkyl and  $C_5$ - $C_{14}$  cycloalkyl, or an unsubstituted or substituted  $C_6$ - $C_{20}$  aryl group;

each of  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  independently represents a straight chain or branched  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkyl group, a  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$  cycloalkyl group, a straight chain or branched  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$  alkenyl group, or a  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  aralkyl group comprised of unsubstituted or substituted  $C_6$ - $C_{19}$  aryl and alkyl selected from the group consisting of straight chain or branched  $C_1$ - $C_{14}$  alkyl and  $C_5$ - $C_{14}$  cycloalkyl; and

each of e, f, g and h is an integer of from 0 to 2,  $e + f = 0$  to 2,  $g + h = 0$  to 2, each of i and j is an integer of from 1 to 3,  $e + f + i = 3$ , and  $g + h + j = 3$ .

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said separation of said dialkyl carbonate in step (2) is performed by at least one separation method selected from the group consisting of distillation, extraction and filtration.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 14, wherein said separation of said dialkyl carbonate in step (2) is performed by distillation.

16. (Original) The method according to claim 15, wherein said separation of said dialkyl carbonate in step (2) is performed by thin film distillation.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said removal of said water in step (3) is performed by membrane separation.
18. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein said membrane separation is pervaporation.
19. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said removal of said water in step (3) is performed by distillation.
20. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said alcohol used in step (3) is at least one alcohol selected from the group consisting of an alkyl alcohol having a straight chain or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl group, a cycloalkyl alcohol having a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl alcohol having a straight chain or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl group, and an aralkyl alcohol having a C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> aralkyl group comprised of unsubstituted or substituted C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>19</sub> aryl and alkyl selected from the group consisting of a straight chain or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> alkyl and C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> cycloalkyl.
21. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the alcohol used in step (3) has a boiling point which is higher than the boiling point of water.
22. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein the alcohol used in step (3) is at least one alcohol selected from the group consisting of 1-butanol, 2-methyl-1-propanol, an alkyl alcohol having a straight chain or branched C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl group, and an alkenyl alcohol having a straight chain or branched C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl group.
23. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 21, wherein the alcohol used in step (3) has a boiling point which is lower than that of said aromatic hydroxy compound used in step (4).
24. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 13, wherein each of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> in formula (1) and R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> in formula (2) independently represents an n-butyl group, a 2-methylpropyl group, a straight chain or branched C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl group, or a branched C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>

alkenyl group.

25. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein, in step (1), said organometal compound is used in at least one form selected from the group consisting of a monomeric form, an oligomeric form, a polymeric form and an associated form.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 13, wherein each of  $M^1$  in formula (1) and  $M^2$  and  $M^3$  in formula (2) represents a tin atom.

27. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said organometal compound used in step (1) is produced from an organotin oxide and an alcohol.

28. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein, the amount of said aromatic hydroxy compound used in step (4) is 0.1 to 10,000 times the stoichiometric amount relative to the amount of said dialkyl carbonate used in step (4).

29. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said reaction in step (4) is performed at a temperature in the range of from 50 to 350 °C.

30. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said reaction in step (4) is performed in the presence of a transesterification reaction catalyst.

31. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7 or 8, wherein said reaction in step (5) is performed in the presence of a disproportionation reaction catalyst.

32. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said aromatic hydroxy compound is represented by the following formula (3):



wherein Ar is a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> aromatic group.

33. (Original) The method according to claim 32, wherein said aromatic hydroxy compound represented by formula (3) is phenol.

34. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the total content of an aromatic hydroxy compound and a carboxyl group-containing compound in said alcohol used in step (3) is 1,000 ppm or less.

35-37 (canceled)

38. (Previously Presented) A continuous method for producing an aromatic carbonate, comprising:

- (1) performing a reaction between an organometal compound and carbon dioxide to obtain a reaction mixture containing a dialkyl carbonate formed by the reaction;
- (2) separating said dialkyl carbonate from said reaction mixture to obtain a residual liquid;
- (3) reacting said residual liquid with an alcohol to form an organometal compound and water and removing said water from said organometal compound;
- (4) reacting said dialkyl carbonate separated in step (2) with an aromatic hydroxy compound to obtain an alkyl aryl carbonate and an alcohol; and
- (5) subjecting said alkyl aryl carbonate to a disproportionation reaction to obtain a diaryl carbonate and a dialkyl carbonate, wherein
  - the organometal compound having said water removed therefrom in step (3) is recycled to step (1),
  - the alcohol obtained in step (4) is recycled to step (3), and
  - the dialkyl carbonate which is obtained in step (5) is recycled to step (4).

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